

ARTICLE TWELVE

COASTAL MANAGEMENT/CONSERVATION

12.00.00 **PURPOSE:** The purpose of this article is to provide regulations, standards and devices necessary to protect coastal resources, mitigate negative impacts upon natural resources, protect lives and property, enhance property values, and provide for the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Santa Rosa County.

12.01.00 **COASTAL CONSTRUCTION/ShORELINE PROTECTION:** Shoreline protection zone means the area that commences at the mean high water line and runs to and includes the primary dune system. The Shoreline Protection Zone in Santa Rosa County shall also be known as the "Beach Preservation Zone."

- A. The following areas along the Gulf of Mexico and Santa Rosa Sound shall be considered within Shoreline Protection Zone-1:
 - 1. The water-ward line shall run east-west along the line of mean high water.
 - 2. The landward line shall run east / west at a location coterminous with the crest of the primary dune system extending along the Gulf-fronting shoreline of the Navarre Beach Planning Area. However, in no case shall any prohibitions apply landward of the Coastal Construction Control Line nor to any structure or activity permitted under F.S. 161.053 (5).
 - 3. For sound-side properties the shoreline protection zone shall be the mean high tide line of Santa Rosa Sound.
- B. Zone-2 is the Shoreline Protection Zone on Escambia Bay, Blackwater Bay, East Bay and the basins and bayous and shall be measured from the mean high water line to a point five (5) feet landward of the mean high water line.
- C. Prohibitions - The following activities, unless specifically excepted, shall be prohibited within the shoreline protection zone:
 - 1. Construction of buildings and structures, except for permitted minor structures;
 - 2. Removal of vegetation for residential development is allowable by permit

for vegetation five (5) inches and smaller in diameter.

3. Planting of new vegetation except for native, salt-resistant species suitable for beach and dune or area stabilization.

- D. Shoreline Enhancement - All persons constructing elevated boardwalks on property located in the shoreline protection zone shall include in their plans, provisions to enhance and re-vegetate the dune system on their property.

12.01.02 Design Standards in Areas Adjacent to Shoreline Protection Zone

- A. All development shall be setback greater than or equal to fifty (50) feet from the landward boundary of the Shoreline Protection Zone in Zone-1 and forty-five (45) feet from the landward boundary of the Shoreline Protection Zone in Zone-2.
- B. Total impervious surface, including but not limited to buildings, houses, parking lots, garages, accessory buildings, driveways, pools and walkways is limited to 75 percent of the land area of the entire site.
- C. The development shall leave a minimum of 25 percent of the site as trees, shrubs, or other natural vegetation, or replace existing trees at a minimum ratio of 2:1.
- D. Point source and non-point source discharges are prohibited, except for stormwater, which may be discharged only if it meets the following minimum standards:
 1. Stormwater discharges shall provide off-line retention or off-line detention with filtration of the first one inch of run-off.
- E. Siltation and erosion control measures shall be applied to stabilize bands and other un-vegetated areas during and after construction. Sediment settling ponds shall be installed for stormwater runoff prior to the creation of any impervious surfaces. For lots or parcels that are cleared, silt screens shall be placed between the construction site and the water body to prevent erosion and siltation.
- F. Any channels constructed shall be of a minimum depth and width capable of achieving the intended purposes. Sides of channels shall reflect an equilibrium shape to prevent slumping and erosion and to allow re-vegetation.
- G. Any dredging shall be conducted at times of minimum biological activity to avoid

fish migration and spawning, and other cycles and activities of wildlife.

- H. Any spoil that results from dredging shall be disposed of at upland sites and stabilized within thirty (30) days, unless the spoil is causing turbidity or other problems, in which case the developer must stabilize the spoil immediately.
- I. If dredging changes the littoral drift processes and causes adjacent shores to erode, the developer shall periodically replenish these shores with the appropriate quantity and quality of aggregate (sand).
- J. If no natural vegetation exists, strips of buffer vegetation shall be planted between development activities and the Shoreline Protection Zone. Buffers shall be a minimum of ten (10) feet wide and shall be composed of native species.
- K. Material used for fill shall not discolor the natural white sands of the Coastal Shoreline Protection Zone. White sand, oyster shell, limestone and white dolomite are among materials approved for fill or masonry mixes for new development or redevelopment projects in the Coastal Shoreline Protection Zone.

12.02.00 Scope: The scope of this section shall apply to the following types of construction within the Shoreline Protection Zone, areas adjacent to the Shoreline Protection Zone, Navarre Beach, flood plain or flood prone areas as defined in Article 10, and any other shoreline or coastal areas of Santa Rosa County when topographic and/or elevation data require enhanced protection through regulation of construction.

- A. New construction of, and improvements to, major and minor structures.
 - 1. Major structure includes, but is not limited to, residential buildings including mobile homes, commercial, institutional, industrial and other construction having the potential for substantial impact on coastal and shoreline zones.
 - 2. Minor structure includes, but is not limited to, pile-supported, elevated dune and beach walkover structures; seawalls/bulkheads; beach access ramps and walk ways; stairways; lifeguard support stands and sand fences. It shall be a characteristic of minor structures that they are considered to be expendable under design wind, and wave and storm forces.
 - 3. Non-habitable major structure includes, but is not limited to, swimming pools; parking garages; pipelines; piers; canals, lakes, ditches, drainage

structures and other water retention structures; water and sewage treatment plants; electrical power plants, transmission and distribution lines, transformer pads, vaults and substations; roads, bridges, streets and highways; underground storage tanks; communications buildings and towers; flagpoles and signs over fifteen (15) feet in height.

- B. Construction which will change or alter the character of the shoreline (e.g., excavation, grading, paving). These regulations do not apply to minor work in the nature of normal beach cleaning or debris removal.
- C. For structures that are partially located in the Coastal Building Zone, Shoreline Protection Zone, or areas immediately adjacent to the Shoreline Protection Zone, the requirements of this article shall apply to the entire structure.

12.02.01 Structures or construction extending seaward of the mean high water line which are regulated by Florida Statutes Section 166.041 (i.e., groins, jetties, moles, breakwaters, seawalls, revetments, beach nourishment, inlet dredging, etc.), are exempt from the provisions of this article. In addition, this article does not apply to piers, pipelines or outfalls which are regulated pursuant to the provisions of Florida Statutes Section 161.053.

12.02.02 The requirements of this article shall not apply to existing structures, structures under construction, or structures for which a valid building permit was issued prior to adoption of this ordinance.

12.03.00 **PUBLIC ACCESS:** Where the public has established an accessway through private lands to lands seaward of mean high tide or waterline by prescription, prescriptive easement, or any other legal means, development or construction shall not interfere with such right of access unless a comparable alternative accessway is provided. The developer or applicant shall have the right to improve, consolidate, or relocate such public accessways so long as they are:

- A. Of substantially similar quality and convenient to the public.
- B. Approved by the Board of County Commissioners.
- C. Consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

12.04.00 **CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS:** Construction within the zones established and regulated pursuant to this article shall meet the requirements of this article together with the requirements set forth in Article 10 of this ordinance. In the event that

requirements contained in this article differ from those contained in Article 10, the more stringent requirements shall apply.

- A. All structures shall be designed so as to minimize damage to life, property and the natural environment. All major structures located within the zones designated by this article shall be designed by an architect or engineer, registered in the state, and such plans shall include a certification by the architect or engineer that the design, specifications and plans comply with all state and local laws as well as the requirements of this ordinance.
- B. FEMA V-Zone Construction Standards shall apply to all major structures on Navarre Beach.

12.04.01 Anchoring

- A. Generally: All major structures shall be anchored to their foundations in such a manner as to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral displacement. Foundation design and construction shall consider all anticipated loads resulting from design storm conditions, including wave, hydrodynamics, hydrostatic and wind loads rating simultaneously with dead loads. Erosion computations for foundation design shall account for all vertical and lateral erosion and scour-producing forces, including localized scour due to the presence of structural components. Pile foundations shall be required for all major structures located on Navarre Beach, in the FEMA V-Zones, or where impacted by wave action (see Article 10).
- B. Minimum Standards: The following minimum standards as to anchoring shall apply to all major structures located within the coastal building zone:
 - 1. Pile Dimensions
 - a. Not less than eight (8) inches on a side for square timber piles.
 - b. Not less than ten (10) inches in diameter measured three (3) feet from the butt not less than six (6) inches tip diameter for round timber piles.
 - c. Dimensions of other types of piling shall be as required to resist the loads set forth in this article and Article 10.
 - 2. Pile Spacing

- a. No less than six (6) feet center-to-center spacing. Spacing requirements shall not apply to pile clusters.
 - b. Ratio of pile spacing to pile diameter not less than 6:1.
- 3. Pile Embedment
 - a. Pile tip elevation shall not be above minus twelve (-12) feet NGVD.
 - b. Pile embedment greater than that specified in subpart (a) above shall be to the depth required to produce the design bearing capacity as determined by a design engineer registered in the state.
- 4. Pile Clusters: If a foundation is to include pile clusters, the maximum elevation of the top of the pile cap is to be below the design stable soil elevation and in no case shall the top of the pile cap be less than two (2) feet below the existing grade.
- 5. Bracing
 - a. If lateral or diagonal bracing is used between columns, bracing which would increase the area of the foundation pile system exposed to wave attack shall not be constructed between the lowest structural member (excluding piles) and the pile cap.
 - b. If lateral or diagonal bracing is used between piles, bracing which would increase the areas of the foundation pile system exposed to wave attack shall not be constructed between the lowest structural member (excluding piles) and the design stable soil elevation. This provision does not apply to lateral or diagonal bracing in the vertical plane between pile rows perpendicular to the shoreline nor to the cable or rod type tension bracing in any plane.
- 6. Pile Forces
 - a. Pile foundation systems shall be designed for appropriate horizontal loads applied to any single row of piles parallel to the shoreline.
 - b. In addition to normal foundation, analysis shall include

consideration of piles in column action from the bottom of the structure to the stable soil elevation of the site.

- c. Column action stresses are to be derived from loads resulting from wind and waves superimposed on normal structure loads. Structures shall be adequately secured to the foundations to ensure stability against loads resulting from winds and waves.

C. Substantial Walls and Partitions: Except as is provided in Article 10, no substantial walls or partitions shall be constructed below the level of the first finished floor. This does not preclude the construction of:

- 1. Stairways.
- 2. Shearwalls essentially perpendicular to breaking waves.
- 3. Shearwalls essentially parallel to breaking waves which do not exceed a maximum of twenty (20) percent of the building length.
- 4. Wind or sand screens constructed of fabric or wire mesh.
- 5. Light, open lattice partitions with individual wooden lattice strips no greater than three-quarters of an inch thick or three (3) inches wide.
- 6. Elevator shafts.
- 7. Breakaway or frangible walls.
 - a. Breakaway walls located in FEMA V-Zones or Navarre Beach require Engineer's seal on forms provided by the Building Official.
- 8. Substantial walls constructed above the wave action and storm surge expected under design storm conditions.

12.04.02 Minimum Elevation for Underside of Building Support Structure:

- A. Navarre Beach - The minimum elevation for the underside of the building support structure (lowest horizontal supporting member) shall be seventeen (17) feet in those areas designated as V-Zones by FEMA and Twelve (12) feet NGVD in all other areas in the Navarre Beach Administrative (Planning) Area.

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- B. Mainland - The minimum elevation for the underside of the building support structure (excluding foundation, piles and columns) shall be equal to or above the minimum elevations established by FEMA and as delineated on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps. In the case of areas of the County where flood elevations have not been determined by FEMA, the minimum elevation shall be determined by the Design Engineer in cooperation with the County Engineer and the County Building Official. The County government specifically reserves the right to approve or disapprove any calculations submitted by the Design Engineer.

12.04.03 Elevation of Soil Surface: The elevation of the soil surface to be used in the design of foundations, calculations of pile reactions and bearing capacities shall not be greater than that which would result from the erosion reasonably anticipated as a result of design storm conditions. Calculation of the design grade shall take into account localized scour due to the presence of structural components. Erosion computations for foundation design shall consider all vertical and lateral erosion and scour producing forces.

12.04.04 Calculations for Wave Forces: Calculations for wave forces resulting from design storm conditions on building foundations and superstructures may be based upon the minimum criteria and methods prescribed in the U.S. Department of the Army Corps of Engineers' Shore Protection Manual, or other professionally recognized methodologies which produce equivalent design criteria. Breaking, broken and non-breaking waves shall be considered as applicable. Design wave loading analysis shall consider vertical uplift pressures and all lateral pressures to include impact as well as dynamic loading and the harmonic intensification resulting from repetitive waves.

12.04.05 Calculation for Hydrostatic Loads: Calculations for hydrostatic loads shall consider the maximum water pressure resulting from a fully peaked, breaking wave superimposed upon the design storm surge with dynamic wave setup. Both free and hydrostatic loads shall be considered. Hydrostatic loads which are confined shall be determined using the maximum elevation to which the confined water would freely rise if unconfined. Vertical hydrostatic loads shall be considered both vertically downward and upward on horizontal and inclined surfaces of major structures (e.g., floors, slabs, roofs, walls). Lateral hydrostatic loads shall be considered as forces acting horizontally above and below grade on vertical or inclined surfaces. Hydrostatic loads on irregular or curved geometric surfaces shall be determined by considering the separate vertical and horizontal components acting simultaneously under the distribution of the hydrostatic pressures.

12.04.06 Calculations for Hydrodynamic Loads: Hydrodynamic loads shall consider the maximum water pressures resulting from the motion of the water mass associated with the design storm. Full intensity loading shall be applied on all structural surfaces above the design grade which would affect the flow velocities.

12.04.07 Foundations for Major Structures: Foundations for all major structures shall be designed for horizontal and vertical pressures generated by wave forces between the elevation

of the design breaking wave crests or wave up-rush superimposed upon the storm surge and the stable soil elevation of the site.

12.04.08 Wind Velocity Pressures: All major structures, except mobile homes, shall be designed to withstand one-hundred-ten (110) mile per hour wind speeds unless otherwise regulated by Article 10. Horizontal wind velocity pressures shall not be less than the Standard Building Code values given below:

Basic Wind Velocity Design Pressure

<u>Height</u> (feet)	<u>Pressure</u> (pounds per square foot)
0-30	41
31-50	54
51-100	65
101-200	79
201-300	92
301-400	101
401-500	109
501-800	121
801-1000	133
Over 1000	137

The above table is based upon the formula: $P = .00256 \times V^2 \times (H/30)^{2/7}$

where: P = pressure in pounds per square foot

V = 110 miles per hour

H = height above grade in feet.

12.04.09 Shape Factors

- A. Appropriate shape factors shall be applied for resistance against overturning and uplift as required elsewhere in this article. Internal pressures on internal walls, ceilings and floors resulting from damaged windows or doors shall also be considered in the design unless the specified windows and doors have been tested by an approved testing agency and have been shown to be capable of withstanding the design pressures required herein.
- B. Non-habitable major structures need not meet the specific structural requirements of Section 12.04.08, except that they shall be designed to produce the minimum adverse impact on the beach and dune system or other natural resources and shall comply with the applicable standards of construction found elsewhere in this ordinance in that they shall be designed to produce the minimum adverse impact on the natural resources and the beach and dune systems and shall comply with

the applicable standards of construction found elsewhere in this ordinance. All new sewage treatment and public water supply systems shall be flood proofed to prevent infiltration of surface water anticipated under design storm conditions. Underground utilities, excluding pad transformers and vaults, shall be flood proofed to prevent infiltration of surface water expected under design storm conditions or shall otherwise be designed to function when submerged under such storm conditions.

- C. Minor structures need not meet the specific structural requirements of major structures, except that they shall be designed to produce the minimum adverse impact on the beach and dune system and shall comply with the applicable standards of construction found elsewhere in this article.

12.05.00 SAND AND WATER PROTECTION

12.05.01 Purpose: The purpose of this section is to prohibit and/or regulate the use of clays, sand clay mixtures, discoloring soils or any other materials subject to wind and water transport that can be potentially discoloring to the natural white sands of Navarre Beach and to the waters within or adjacent to Navarre Beach. Although specific types of construction are referenced in this section, the provisions of this section apply to all types of construction.

12.05.02 Approved Material: White sand, oyster shell, lime stone which is as light as or lighter than the existing soil, and white dolomite which does not contain any clay or discoloring material must be used in the Navarre Beach Planning Area and may be used any place within the County.

12.05.03 Protected Areas: It shall be unlawful to use any material for fill that is not approved as described in Section 12.05.02 for any activities in the Navarre Beach planning (administrative) area on Santa Rosa Island.

12.05.04 Approval Required: All applicants shall obtain approval from the Navarre Beach Executive Director for any fill activity when the activity requires the use of any material not included in Section 12.05.02. NOTE: It is expressly understood that use of any discoloring material will be strictly regulated, and any applicant for use of special purpose materials must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrative Board and the Executive Director that the containment safeguards for such material will assure 100% containment of the material. The burden of proof shall be on the applicant.

12.05.05 Special Purpose Materials: If approved pursuant to Section 12.05.04, masonry sand and other similar colored construction material shall be contained on all sides and covered in such a way as to prevent scattering by wind or other weather conditions that may discolor public or other private property. It shall be the responsibility of the permitted party to remove, clean and restore any discolored public or private property to its original condition after the use of such construction material. All such unused material shall be removed from premises.

12.05.06 Reconstruction; Redevelopment; Use of Site Previously Developed: At such time as reconstruction, redevelopment or use of site where materials and/or soils previously were used but are prohibited pursuant to this Ordinance, the nonconforming (discoloring) materials/soils shall be immediately removed from the site using safeguards to prevent discoloring the natural sand at the site and adjacent properties.

12.06.00 EXTRACTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

12.06.01 Permit Required: No commercial extraction of natural resources shall be allowed unless and until the applicant for such extraction has first obtained a permit from the Building Inspections Department. Prior to issuance of a permit, the Building Inspections Department shall receive authorization (a certificate for development) from the County Engineer.

12.06.02 Permit Requirements: Prior to issuing a development certificate for a proposed resource extraction activity, the County Engineer shall assure that the following conditions have been met:

- A. Any required federal or state permits have been obtained by the applicant.
- B. The resource extraction activity will not degrade or impact adjacent natural, cultural or historic resources including environmentally sensitive lands, wetlands, white sands as protected pursuant to Section 12.05.00 et. seq. of this article, and others.
- C. That the resource extraction activity is to be conducted more than two hundred (200) feet from any potable water well or well field. The applicant for resource extraction must present information satisfactory to the CE wherein the locations of potable water wells or well fields are identified.

- D. That the proposed resource extraction activity is compatible with adjacent land uses and, for such determination, consultation with the planning and zoning division shall be accomplished.

12.06.03 Regulated Extraction Activities: The following types of resource extraction activities are regulated by this section. The listing is an example of the types of activities only and is not to be construed as an all inclusive list:

- A. Mining activities.
- B. Petroleum extraction.
- C. Borrow pits.
- D. Removal of sand from beaches or other areas containing such sand.
- E. Mineral extraction (not including water).
- F. Quarries.

12.06.04 Activities Exempt: The following activities are exempt from the regulations of this section:

- A. Routine agriculture.
- B. Routine silviculture.
- C. Incidental excavation conducted pursuant to valid permits issued by Santa Rosa County for construction or development activities.
- D. Emergency activities necessary to protect lives and property.

12.07.00 CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL/HISTORICAL RESOURCES: This section is intended to provide protection for cultural, historic or archeological resources which may exist within Santa Rosa County. The intent of this section is to require protection of such resources.

12.07.01 Protected Sites: All historic/archeological sites listed on the Florida Master Site File (in the Office of Secretary of State, Division of Historical Resources, State of Florida) are covered by the regulations herein. In addition, any historical or archeological artifacts discovered during any phase of construction shall be deemed covered by these regulations until such time as the artifact has been protected or proven insignificant.

12.07.02 Determination of Significance: The determination of the significance of any artifact or historical or archeological evidence found on any construction site or on any site listed

on the Florida Master Site File shall be made by those persons, firms or corporations approved to make such determination by the Office of Secretary of State, Division of Historical Resources.

12.07.03 Cessation of Activities

- A. Any time historical or archeological artifacts or resources are discovered during the process of construction or development activities, such activities impacting the artifact or resource shall be immediately ceased until such time as determination of significance has been rendered. If the location of the artifact or resource is such that the area can be protected while construction or development activities go on elsewhere on the site, such protection shall be allowed. However, if the location or nature of the artifact or resource is such that any site disturbing activities would impact the artifact or resource then activities on the entire site shall cease.
- B. In the event that the cessation of development or construction activities goes beyond the time limits established by development orders, certificates of development, building permits or any other permits issued pursuant to this ordinance, then the time frame for completion of such activities shall be administratively extended so as to allow the successful completion of the construction or development project.

12.08.00 WATER SAVING DEVICES REQUIRED: All structures constructed or permitted pursuant to this ordinance shall include within such structures water saving devices. The following regulations shall be followed when issuing plumbing permits and conducting final inspections for plumbing fixtures:

- A. No tank-type water closet shall be installed having a tank capacity in excess of three and one-half (3 2) gallons of water.
- B. Any tank-type water closet with a tank capacity in excess of three and one half (3 2) gallons shall only be permitted if such water closets are equipped with a device which reduces the average water consumption to no more than three and one-half (3 2) gallons per flush.
- C. No shower head or faucet shall be installed which allows a flow of more than an average of three (3) gallons per minute at sixty (60) pounds of pressure per square inch.

12.08.01 Exceptions: The Building Inspector may grant an exception to the provisions of this section if:

- A. In his opinion, the configuration of an existing building drainage system requires a quantity of water greater than three and one half (3 1/2) gallons of water to adequately flush the system.

- B. The cost of an addition or renovation does not exceed twenty-five (25) percent of the value of the existing building and compliance with the requirements of this section will not require substantial modification of existing plumbing system. (Reference s.553, F.S.)

12.09.00 **AREA OF WATER RESOURCES CONCERN:** Any time an area of water resources concern is declared by the Northwest Florida Water Management District, development must comply with the relevant portions of Section 40A-2.801, et. seq. of the Florida Administrative Code. Section 40A-2.801, et. seq. of the Florida Administrative Code is incorporated herein by reference.

12.10.00 **NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION:** Any time any application for development approval is submitted and construction pursuant to such application would impact functioning wetlands, habitats of endangered, threatened or rare species of animals or plants, outstanding Florida waters, aquatic preserves, air quality, fisheries, fishery habitats or significant ground water recharge areas such application must be accompanied by the appropriate permits issued by state or federal regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over such natural resources. In the event an application is submitted absent such state or federal permit, the application will not be processed until such time as the applicant has obtained the necessary state or federal permits.

12.11.00 **MITIGATION:** Any proposed development which would negatively impact the natural function of any shoreline, bayou or any beach or dune system or any natural resource listed in Section 12.10.00 above, shall be required to mitigate such impact, if project approval is obtained. Mitigation will be allowed only when property can not be otherwise developed. Mitigation will be accomplished at a ratio of 1.5 to 1.

12.11.01 **Determining Acceptable Mitigation:** The County Planning and Zoning Division in cooperation with appropriate state or federal regulatory agencies will determine acceptable mitigation provisions. Such determination will be made based on mitigation proposals submitted by development applicants. The Planning and Zoning Division may request engineering, scientific or other verification of information submitted by any applicant.

12.11.02 Dune Restoration: Any time proposed construction would alter Gulf beaches or dunes (dunes equal to or exceeding fourteen (14) feet NGVD) the application for said construction must include an implementable plan for restoration of the altered beaches or dunes. Said restoration must occur before the proposed construction is allowed to be used or occupied. In the event that restoration can not be reasonably accomplished prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for the structure, then the applicant shall post bonds or other surety to assure dune or beach restoration. Such sureties shall be as prescribed in Section 4.03.08 of this ordinance.

12.12.00 AIR QUALITY

12.12.01 Purpose: The purpose of this section is to continually protect the quality of air in Santa Rosa County by regulating, or requiring compliance with the regulations, governing land uses and/or activities which have, or may have point source emissions (also, see Section 7.02.08).

12.12.02 Permits Required: Any development or land use activity including, but not limited to, industrial and manufacturing activities, incineration and other activities which create or discharge emissions into the air shall be required to obtain all requisite state and/or federal permits for such activity. No land development or activity permit shall be issued by Santa Rosa County to any applicant whose proposed or existing activity discharges point source emissions into the air shall be authorized until the applicant has obtained the permits herein required.

12.12.03 Continuing Obligation: All existing and future activities discharging emissions into the air have a continuing obligation to obtain and abide by all state and federal permits regarding treatment of emissions. In the event information comes available to any County Official, such official shall notify the County Inspections Department. The Inspections Department shall immediately notify the operator of the facility which is believed to be degrading air quality within the County and notify the appropriate regulatory agency of the alleged violation.

12.13.00 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS: Certain properties within Santa Rosa County contain features which are environmentally sensitive. It is the intent of this ordinance that degradation of environmentally sensitive lands or features be avoided to the maximum extent possible. For the purposes of this ordinance, environmentally sensitive lands or features are defined as follows:

- A. Functioning wetlands, including wetlands under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and/or the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation.
- B. The Navarre Beach Planning (Administrative) Area.

- C. Aquatic preserves including the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve and the Escambia River Management Area.
- D. Outstanding Florida waters.
- E. Habitats of threatened or endangered species as defined by the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission or other state or federal agencies.
- F. Fishery and marine habitats.
- G. Flood plain areas.
- H. Potable water wells, cones of influence and potable water well fields.
- I. Area containing endangered, unique plants or vegetation.

12.13.01 Protection Required: Pursuant to Section 4.04.03 (G), the CE or Planning Director may require additional information regarding protection of any of the resources listed in Section 12.13.00 above. The CE or the Planning Director may require applicants to obtain certifications from appropriate regulatory agencies, recognized scientific experts, or other similar documentation prior to approving site plans impacting environmentally sensitive lands or features. Nothing in this section shall preclude the County from obtaining independent verification of documentation.

12.13.02 Potable Water Wells and Well Fields: Within the cones of influence of potable water wells, or the potable water well protection zone or within potable water well fields, the following activities are prohibited:

- A. Landfills, resource extraction activities and the like;
- B. Underground fuel storage facilities;
- C. Projects with impervious cover of 50% or more;
- D. The bulk storage, handling or processing of materials on the Florida Substance List promulgated pursuant to s. 442.103 F.S.;
- E. Activities that require the storage, use, handling, production or transportation of restricted substances such as toxic chemicals, petroleum products, hazardous / toxic wastes, industrial chemicals, medical wastes and the like;

- F. Wastewater treatment plants, percolation ponds and similar facilities;
- G. Mines or mining activities; and
- H. Excavation of waterways or drainage facilities which intersect the water table.

Each plan for development approval shall be reviewed to determine that construction pursuant to the plan, if approved, will not degrade or impact any potable water well, well field or cone of influence (see section 12.13.01 above).